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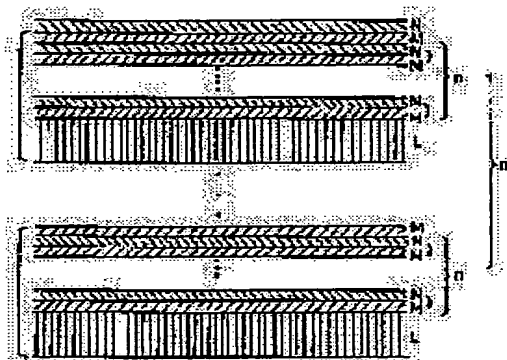
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(54) PERPENDICULAR MAGNETIZATION FILM AND MAGNETIC RECORDING MEDIUM

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain an excellent perpendicular magnetization film by laminating a specified number of laminated layers of a magnetic layer and a noble metallic layer and allowing the film thickness to be less than a specified thickness.

CONSTITUTION: The magnetic layer M and the noble metallic layer N are alternately laminated and when the laminated number is n and the laminated state is expressed in a formula $[M/N]_n$, an n value is made to $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and a film thickness of $(M/N)_n$ is made to $\leq 50 \text{ \AA}$. Besides when a thickness of the magnetic layer M is t_M , and a thickness of the noble metallic layer N is t_N , a value of a film thickness ratio (t_M/t_N) per one layer is made to $0.6 \leq t_M/t_N$. Thus by laminating the perpendicular magnetization film via a nonmagnetic layer, a ratio being occupied with the magnetic layer as the whole laminated film becomes larger, so the film is favorable in the case using a magneto-optical effect, especially a Faraday effect.

 $(M/N)_n$

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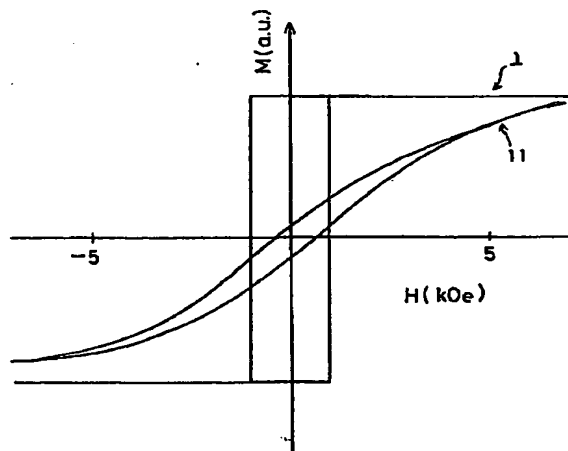
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(54) 【発明の名称】 垂直磁化膜及び磁気記録媒体

(57) 【要約】

【構成】 イオンビームスパッタリング法などの薄膜形成技術を用いて、10オングストローム程度の磁性層Coと貴金属層Ptを、膜厚比 t_{Co}/t_{Pt} を0.6以上で、5層以内、積層膜の膜厚を50オングストローム未満とすることで良好な垂直磁化膜が得られる。

【効果】 従来このような人工格子膜ではCoの膜厚が厚いと垂直磁化膜が得られなかったが、本発明によれば $t_{Co}/t_{Pt} \geq 0.6$ というCoの膜厚が厚い領域でも垂直磁化膜を得ることができる。



①

(磁性層/貴金属)_n 多層膜

・ nは 1以上5以下

・ 磁性層厚さ/貴金属厚さか 0.6以上

etc...

$$0.6 = \frac{3}{5}$$

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 遷移金属元素からなる層の上層及び下層を、白金元素からなる層で積層した3層膜を第1の層とし、Coを主体とする層を第2の層とし、第1の層と第2の層とを交互に複数積層した交互積層膜を記録膜としたことを特徴とする光磁気記録媒体。

【請求項2】 前記第1の層の基本単位膜厚は、8Å以上30Å以下、第2の層の基本単位膜厚は2Å以上10Å以下の交互積層膜であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光磁気記録媒体。

【請求項3】 前記遷移金属元素は、Au、Ag、Cuの内から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素であることを特徴とする請求項1及び2に記載の光磁気記録媒体。

【請求項4】 前記白金元素は、Ptそして／またはPdであることを特徴とする請求項1及び2に記載の光磁気記録媒体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、レーザーなどの光によって、情報を記録、再生する書き換え可能な光磁気記録媒体に関し、特に、白金元素とCo系元素との交互積層膜の特性を改良させた光磁気記録媒体に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】書き換え可能で、高密度な光記録媒体として、希土類-遷移金属系(RE-TM系)の合金からなる光磁気記録媒体が実用化されている。しかし、このRE-TM系の光磁気記録媒体には、記録密度を高めること、信頼性を上げること、低コスト化を図ることなどの改善すべき点が残されている。

【0003】光磁気記録媒体の高密度記録法としては、記録ピットの形状を従来の円形状あるいはだ円状のものから、矢羽状のものにしたり、光照射部分の極めて小さな面積の昇温部分領域のみを記録領域とするいわゆる筆先記録方式などがある。再生時には、ピットの位置を検出する(ピットポジション方式)のではなく、ピットのエッジを検出する(ピットエッジ方式)ようにすることなども、高密度記録に有効である。このように記録、再生の両方において、高記録密度の工夫改善がなされている。

【0004】また、記録光源の短波長化も高記録密度化に有効である。現状の800nm付近の半導体レーザーから700nm帯、600nm帯の実用化、さらに半導体レーザーと2次高調波発生素子(SHG)とを組み合わせた500nm、あるいは400nm帯の光源も実現性が期待されている。

【0005】このような記録再生方法の工夫と光源の短波長化等とを組み合わせると、現在のものと比べると記録密度が数倍～数十倍になると予想されている。しかし、RE-TM系の光磁気記録媒体は、もともと磁気光学性能(θ_K ; カー回転角)が小さく、記録ピットが小

さくなればなるほど、再生信号が低下する。また、カー回転角 θ_K の波長依存性を調べてみると、短波長になるにつれて減少し、400～500nm付近の θ_K は、800nm付近のその1/3～2/3程度である。そのため、RE-TM系より磁気光学性能が大きく、短波長域でも磁気光学性能が低下しないあるいは増大するような記録材料が探索されている。

【0006】また、信頼性の面でもRE-TM系の光磁気記録媒体は、希土類(RE)が特に酸化しやすいため、媒体構成においては、保護膜を設ける必要があり、製造時には、真空度を高めたり、高価な製造装置を用いたり特別な注意を払わなければならない。そのため、製造の困難性からの歩留りの低下と合わせて、コスト高の要因となっていた。

【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そこで、PtやPdの薄層と、Coの薄層を交互に積層したPt/Co積層膜やPd/Co積層膜が注目されている。

【0008】PtやPd、Coは耐腐食性に優れているので、信頼性が高い。更に θ_K の波長依存性は、RE-TM系の様な短波長域での減少がなく、特にPt/Co積層膜の θ_K は、短波長域で、TE-TM系より大きく、将来の短波長光源を用いた記録には適している。しかし、それでもまだ充分な θ_K の値ではなく、更なる θ_K の向上が望まれている。

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで本発明の目的は、Pt、Pd等の白金元素と、Co系元素との交互積層膜の特性を改良するために、媒体構成を工夫することにより、信頼性や磁気光学性能に優れた書き換え可能な光磁気記録媒体を提供することにある。

【0010】Pt/Co、Pd/Co積層膜が垂直磁化膜となる、いわゆる垂直磁気異方性の起源としては、積層膜の界面に形成された合金によるもの、あるいは、界面での結晶格子のミスフィットによる磁気ひずみによる等、いずれにしろ、界面効果によるものと考えられている。

【0011】そこで、積層膜の界面効果を損うことなく、 θ_K の向上を目ざした研究の結果、本発明に至った。

【0012】即ち、遷移金属元素からなる層の上層及び下層を白金元素からなる層で積層した3層膜を第1の層とし、Coを主体とする層を第2の層とし、第1の層と第2の層とを交互に複数積層した交互積層膜を記録膜とすることにより、Coを主体とする層は、常にPtそして／またはPd等の白金元素からなる層と接して積層された構成になるため、垂直磁気異方性を誘起する界面効果を損うことなく、かつ、白金元素からなる層間には、Au、Ag、Cu等の遷移金属層を設けたことによる光学的な干渉効果あるいは、擬似的なプラズマ共鳴

$(M/N)_n$

Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数
で表し、1層当たりの膜厚比を

(t_M / t_N)

t_M は磁性層の厚さ

t_N は貴金属層の厚さ

で表したとき、 $1 \leq n \leq 5$ かつ $(M/N)_n$ の膜厚が50オングストローム未満の条件を満足することを特徴とする垂直磁化膜である。ここで磁性体Mとしては磁性金属であるCoが代表的であるが、他にFe、Ni等が挙げられる。もちろんこれらの複合系でも構わない。また貴金属NとしてはPtが代表的であるが、他にPd、Ru、Au、Ag等が挙げられ、これも複合系でも構わない。

$(M/N)_n$ の膜厚が50オングストロームを越えると垂直磁化膜が得にくくなる。好ましくは30オングストローム以下である。

【0009】また t_M / t_N を0.6以上に設定することで、垂直磁化膜の保磁力を向上することができる。また従来に比べ単位厚さ当りの磁性金属量が多くなり、それに伴い磁気光学効果の向上が達成され、かつ貴金属量が低下することになるため、膜コストが低下する。なお、膜厚にもよるが、余り磁性金属の比率が高くなると垂直磁化が達成し難くなるため、 t_M / t_N は3以下であることが好ましい。

【0010】なお磁性金属1層の厚さ t_M であるが、余り厚いと垂直磁化の達成が困難であり、16オングストローム以下が好ましい。また余り薄すぎると良好な磁性を示さないため、最低でも2オングストロームはあった方がよい。さらには $3 \leq t_M \leq 15$ (オングストローム) あることが好ましい。

【0011】また貴金属1層の厚さ t_N であるが、余り薄すぎると垂直磁化の達成が困難であり、最低でも2オングストロームはあった方がよい。また積層時に磁性金属層間に挟まれる貴金属層の厚さは、磁性金属層間の磁気的カップリングを疎外しない程度、すなわち16オングストローム以下程度が好ましい。さらには $3 \leq t_N \leq 15$ (オングストローム) あることが好ましい。

【0012】さてM/Nの繰返し積層数nであるが、従来の如く磁性金属量が少ない領域、すなわち $t_M / t_N \leq 0.5$ のような膜では数10回の繰返しでも垂直磁化が達成できるが、 $t_M / t_N \geq 0.6$ と磁性金属量が多い場合は、従来のような多数回の積層では角形比が低下してしまい、良好な垂直磁化膜が得られなくなるため、nは5以下である必要がある。

【0013】本発明の垂直磁化膜は、例えばガラス、樹脂等の基板上に、通常の薄膜形成方法、例えばRF、イオンビームなどの各種スパッタリング法、蒸着法、MBE法等で作成することができる。基板上にはM/Nの繰返しの内の貴金属膜Nが位置するのが一般的であるが、垂直磁化膜の保磁力向上、角形性向上などのため、この基

板上に形成される貴金属層は10~300オングストローム程度の下地層としても良い。

【0014】また最上層に磁性層が位置した場合に耐候性などの問題が有と考えられるときは、貴金属層を最上層として追加しても良い。この場合積層膜全体としてみれば、 (M/N) の繰返しに貴金属層が1層追加された形となる。

【0015】本発明の垂直磁化膜は垂直磁気記録媒体として用いることができるが、従来に比べ磁気光学効果がより効果的に発揮できるため、高密度でしかもC/N比に優れた光磁気記録媒体として有望である。なお記録媒体としては本発明の垂直磁化膜を記録層として用い、従来の光磁気記録媒体の如く、更にバイアス磁界発生層などを付加しても良い。また本発明の垂直磁化膜をバイアス磁界発生層として用いることも可能である。

【0016】ところで、従来、磁性金属量を多くするためには積層数を多くする手段がとられていたのだが、余り多くすると垂直磁化膜が得られなくなるため、限界があった。本発明者らは先に示した様に少ない積層数で垂直磁化膜が得られることに着目し、この垂直磁化膜ユニットを垂直磁化特性を損なうことなく積層できれば、より多くの磁性金属を含む垂直磁化膜が得られると考え、第2の発明に至った。すなわち第2の発明は、磁性層と貴金属層とが交互に積層された状態を

$(M/N)_n$

Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数

で表したとき、垂直磁化を有する $(M/N)_n$ の膜が非磁性層Lを介して複数層積層されていることを特徴とする垂直磁化膜である。M、Nに関しては、前述の第1の発明と同様である。

【0017】非磁性層は、これを介して対向している垂直磁化膜の磁氣的相互作用を消す機能を有しており、非磁性体であれば良い。例えば、 SiO_2 、 Al_2O_3 、各種ガラス、Pt、Pd、Au、Ag、Al、Cu、Mn、Cr、Si等が挙げられる。膜厚は磁氣的結合が遮断される10オングストローム以上程度であり、磁気光学効果を考慮すると光の損失を最低限にするため、できる限り薄いことが望ましい。また余り厚いと磁氣的に一体となった積層膜としては取り扱えなくなるため、せいぜい100オングストローム程度が限界である。好ましくは20オングストローム乃至100オングストロームである。またこの非磁性層は、単位ユニットである (M/N) の最後の貴金属層を厚くして、非磁性層と兼用することも可能である。

【0018】さて単位ユニットの膜厚 t_M / t_N であるが、垂直磁化膜であれば良いため、第1発明のような限定は特に必要ではない。好ましくは、 $0.3 \leq t_M / t_N \leq 3$ である。しかしながら、磁性金属量を多くするためには第1発明のような構成を採ることが好ましい。

【0019】M/Nの繰返しが基本であるが、非磁性層として貴金属以外の層を用いた場合は、垂直磁化が得に

$(M/N)_n$

L

$(M/N)_n$

10nm
2nm
10nm

10nm
2nm
10nm

$\frac{M}{N}$
 $\frac{N}{M}$
 $\frac{M}{N}$
 $\frac{N}{M}$

【0026】実施例1と同様の方法で、 t_{co} を5オングストローム、 $n=2$ の条件で膜厚比 t_{co}/t_{Pt} を0.5 から2の範囲で変化させたときの角形比は $\theta_{kr}/\theta_{kf}=1$ であり、良好な垂直磁化膜であった。またカー回転角 (θ_k) と t_{co}/t_{Pt} の関係を図5に示した。図5から

【0035】磁性層MとしてNi、貴金属層NとしてAu、

$$2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10 \quad 11 \quad 12 \quad 13 \quad 14 \quad 15 \quad 16 \quad 17 \quad 18 \quad 19 \quad 20 \quad 21 \quad 22 \quad 23 \quad 24 \quad 25 \quad 26 \quad 27 \quad 28 \quad 29 \quad 30 \quad 31 \quad 32 \quad 33 \quad 34 \quad 35 \quad 36 \quad 37 \quad 38 \quad 39 \quad 40 \quad 41 \quad 42 \quad 43 \quad 44 \quad 45 \quad 46 \quad 47 \quad 48 \quad 49 \quad 50 \quad 51 \quad 52 \quad 53 \quad 54 \quad 55 \quad 56 \quad 57 \quad 58 \quad 59 \quad 60 \quad 61 \quad 62 \quad 63 \quad 64 \quad 65 \quad 66 \quad 67 \quad 68 \quad 69 \quad 70 \quad 71 \quad 72 \quad 73 \quad 74 \quad 75 \quad 76 \quad 77 \quad 78 \quad 79 \quad 80 \quad 81 \quad 82 \quad 83 \quad 84 \quad 85 \quad 86 \quad 87 \quad 88 \quad 89 \quad 90 \quad 91 \quad 92 \quad 93 \quad 94 \quad 95 \quad 96 \quad 97 \quad 98 \quad 99 \quad 100$$

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非磁性層LとしてAgを用い、RFスパッタリング法で実施例4と同様に石英基板上にN/{M/(N/M)n/L}mの構成の積層膜を作製した。 t_{Au} を10オングストローム、 t_{Ni} を15オングストローム、 $m=5$ 、 $n=2$ と固定し、非磁性層の厚さを変えたときの特性を図11に示す。

【0036】図11から、 t_{Ag} が10オングストローム未満の領域では、角形比が低下することが分かる。 t_{Ag} が7オングストローム、10オングストローム、100オングストロームとした場合について、外部磁場に対するカー回転角のヒステリシス曲線を図12(a)(b)(c)にそれぞれ示す。 t_{Ag} が7オングストロームの場合は角形性が悪く、面内磁化膜となっており、低保磁力であることが分かる。

【0037】従って t_{Ag} を10オングストローム以上として積層することで、角形性を低下すること無く、保磁力を増大させ、かつ良好な磁気光学効果を得ることができることが明らかとなった。

(実施例7)

【0038】磁性層MとしてCo、貴金属層NとしてAu、非磁性層LとしてAlを用い、RFスパッタリング法で実施例4と同様に石英基板上にN/{M/(N/M)n/L}mの構成の積層膜を作製した。

【0039】ただし試料7-1においては、 t_{Al} を20オングストローム、 t_{Co} を5オングストローム、 t_{Au} を5オングストローム、 $n=2$ 、 $m=2$ とした。一方試料7-2においては、{M/(N/M)n/L}mの一層目では、 t_{Al} を20オングストローム、 t_{Co} を5オングストローム、 t_{Au} を5オングストローム、 $n=2$ と試料7-1と同様にし、{M/(N/M)n/L}mの二層目では、 t_{Al} を50オングストローム、 t_{Co} を10オングストローム、 t_{Au} を5オングストローム、 $n=3$ とした。この試料7-1、7-2について外部磁場に対するカー回転角のヒステリシス曲線を図13(a)(b)にそれぞれ示す。

【0040】図13から、両試料ともに非磁性層Alにより磁気相互作用が遮断されているため、合計のCo積層数は多いものの良好な角形性、大きなカー回転角大きな保磁力を有している。これに加えヒステリシス曲線から明らかのように、この試料7-2では2段ヒステリシスが実現されている。これは試料7-1で非磁性層で遮断されている積層膜は双方同一であるため全体としての保磁力は同一となるが、試料7-2の様に遮断されている積層膜が異なっている場合は、それぞれの保磁力が異なるため全体としては多段ヒステリシスを示すことになる。

【0041】第1の積層膜が非磁性層を介して、保磁力の大きい第2の積層膜と積層されているとして、その場合のヒステリシス曲線を図14に模式的に示す。飽和状態(A)から磁場を減少し更に逆方向の磁場を印加していく場合を考えると、飽和状態では第1、第2の積層膜ともに磁化が同じ向きに揃っているが、まず保磁力の小さい

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第1の積層膜で磁化反転が生じる(B)。更に進むと今度は保磁力の大きい第2の積層膜で磁化反転が生じ、当初とは逆の向きに磁化が揃うことになる(C)。また磁場を弱めて逆転させていくと、まず保磁力の小さい第1の積層膜で磁化の反転が生じ(D)、続いて第2の積層膜の磁化が反転して(A)の状態に戻る。

【0042】例えば、図14において $H_e > H_A$ なる外部磁場を印加した後に磁場を解除すれば無磁場状態で磁化 M_A を保持し、更に $H_c < H_e < H_B$ なる外部磁場を印加した後に磁場を解除すれば磁化 M_B を保持し、 $H_c < H_e$ なる外部磁場を印加した後に磁場を解除すれば磁化 M_c を保持し、 $H_D < H_e < H_A$ なる外部磁場を印加した後に磁場を解除すれば、磁化 M_D を保持する。この様に印加磁場によって複数の磁化の値を安定に持つことができ、多値記録が可能となる。

【0043】また多段階の反転磁界を有することから、各々の積層膜の保磁力、キュリー点、補償点などを制御し、一方の積層膜をバイアス磁界発生用として用い、他方の膜を記録層として用いるなどして、オーバーライト記録も可能である(特開平2-230532号、特開昭62-154347号参照)。また別途バイアス磁界発生層を追加しても良いことはいうまでもない。

(実施例8)

【0044】磁性層MとしてCo、貴金属層NとしてPd、非磁性層LとしてPtを用い、RFスパッタリング法で実施例4と同様に石英基板上にN/{M/(N/M)n/L}mの構成の積層膜を作製した。

【0045】ただし試料8-1においては、 t_{Pt} を30オングストローム、 t_{Co} を5オングストローム、 t_{Pd} を10オングストローム、 $n=3$ 、 $m=3$ とした。一方試料8-2においては、{M/(N/M)n/L}mの一層目では、 t_{Pt} を70オングストローム、 t_{Co} を5オングストローム、 t_{Pd} を10オングストローム、 $n=3$ とし、{M/(N/M)n/L}mの二層目では、 t_{Pt} を50オングストローム、 t_{Co} を5オングストローム、 t_{Pd} を8オングストローム、 $n=2$ とし、{M/(N/M)n/L}mの三層目では、 t_{Pt} を30オングストローム、 t_{Co} を5オングストローム、 t_{Pd} を15オングストローム、 $n=3$ とした。

【0046】この試料8-1、8-2について外部磁場に対するカー回転角のヒステリシス曲線を図15(a)(b)に示す。図から明らかのように試料8-1、8-2ともに良好な垂直磁化膜であるが、試料8-2では3段ヒステリシスが得られていることが分かる。

(実施例9)

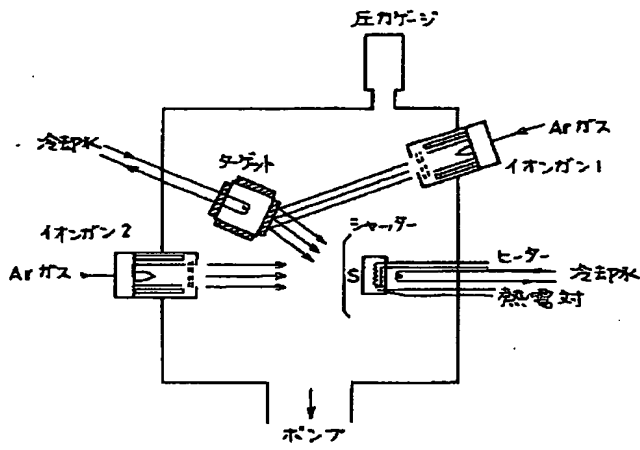
【0047】磁性層MとしてCo、貴金属層NとしてPt、非磁性層LとしてCuを用い、RFスパッタリング法で実施例4と同様に石英基板上にN/{M/(N/M)n/L}mの構成の積層膜を作製した。

【0048】ただし試料9-1においては、 t_{Cu} を15オン

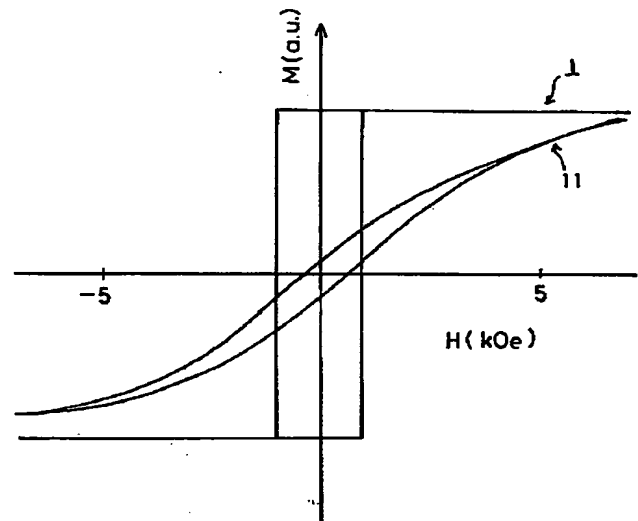
【0053】磁性層MをCo（5オングストローム）、貴金属層NをPt、非磁性層LをPt（20オングストローム）とし、 t_{Pt} を変えてN/{Mⁿ（N/M）_n/L_m}の積層膜を作製した。なおn=3とし、膜厚が全体で約20

【図 19】 貴金属層の膜厚と磁気偏光回転角との関係を示す特性図

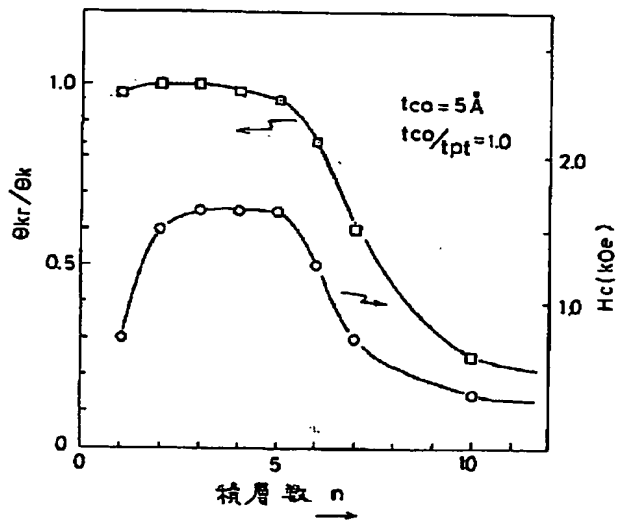
【図1】



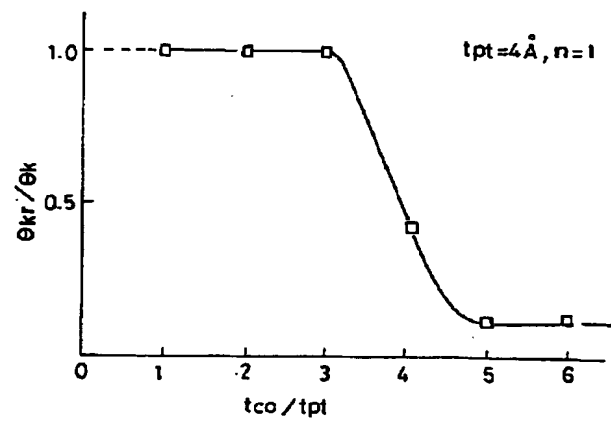
【図2】



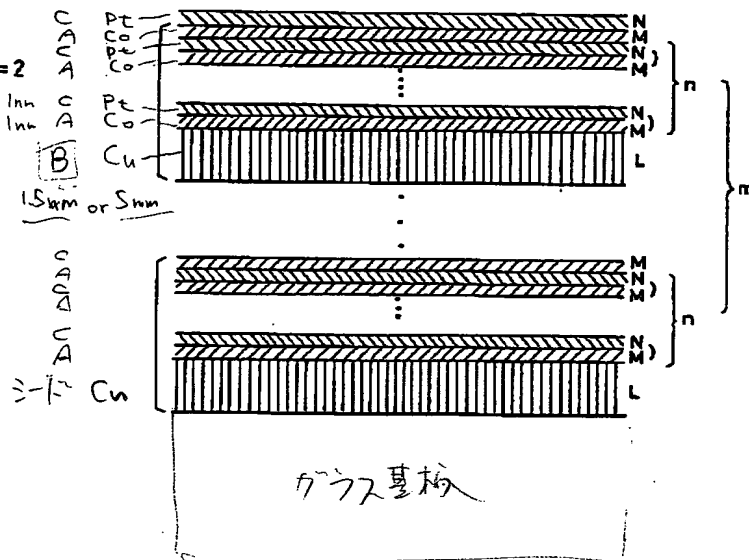
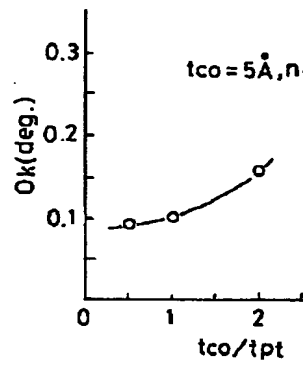
【図3】



【図4】

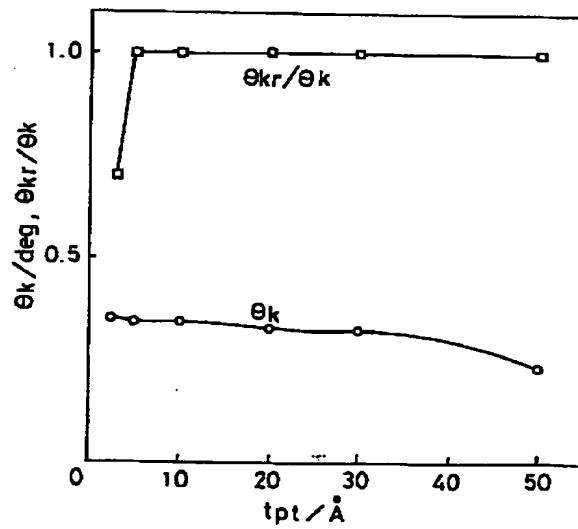


【図5】

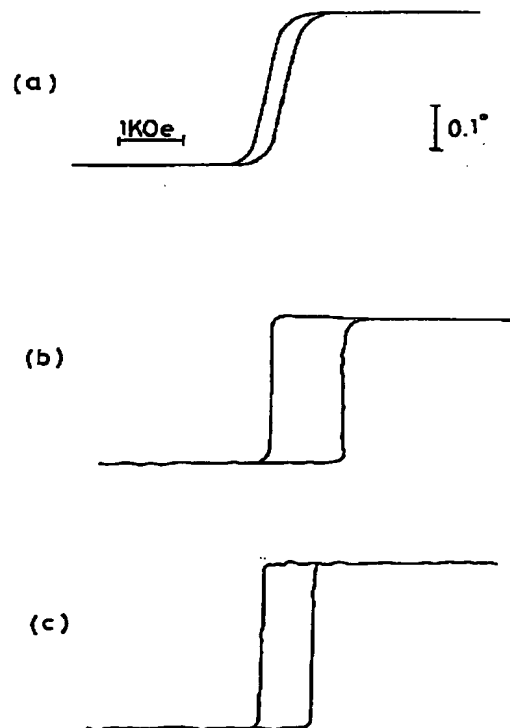


【図6】

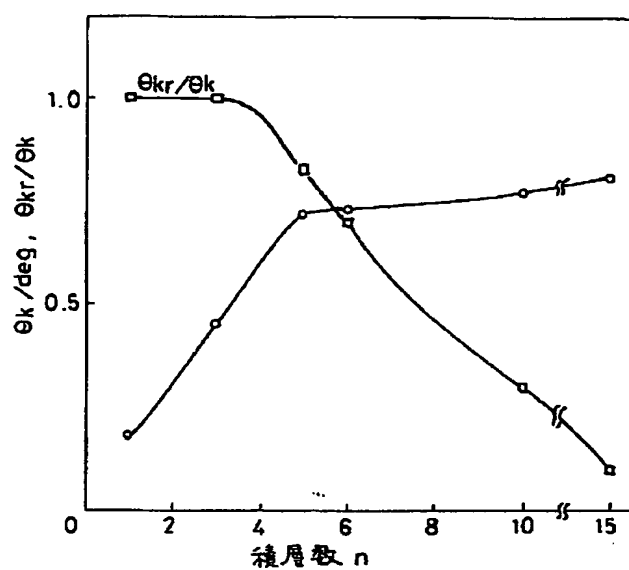
【図7】



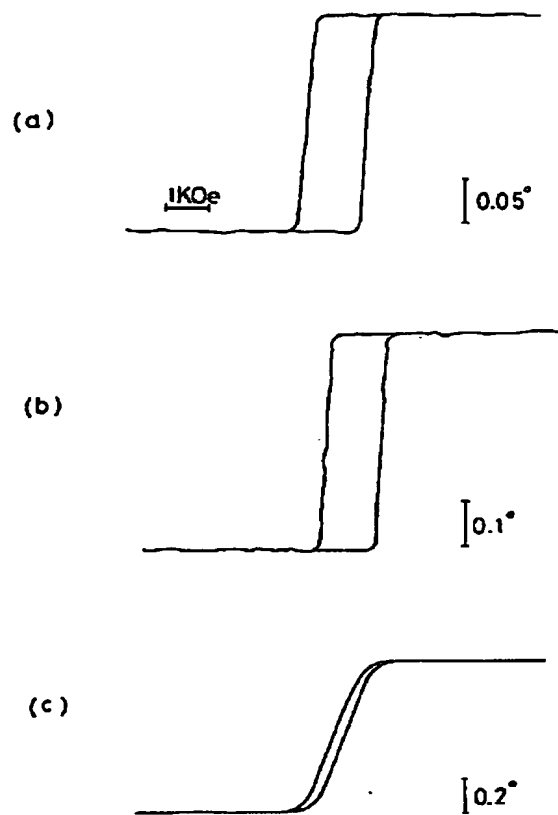
【図8】



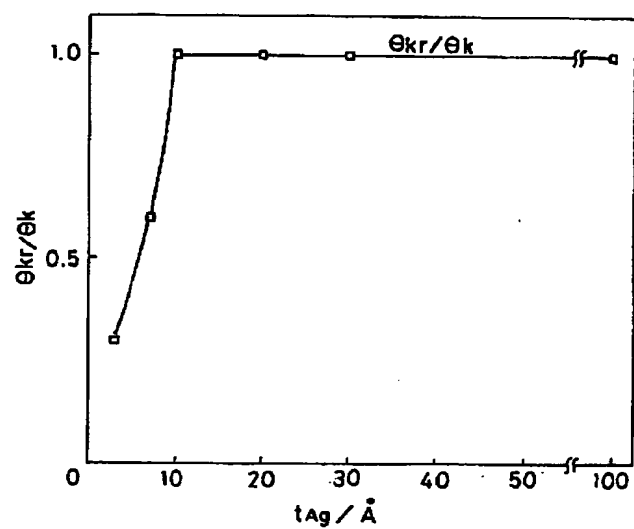
【図9】



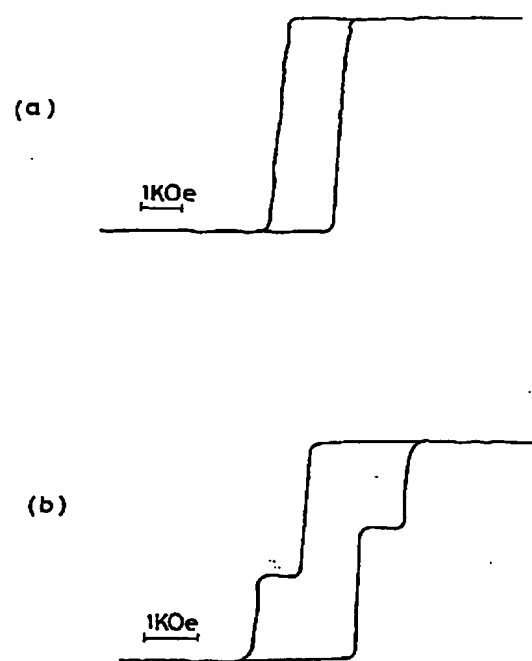
【図10】



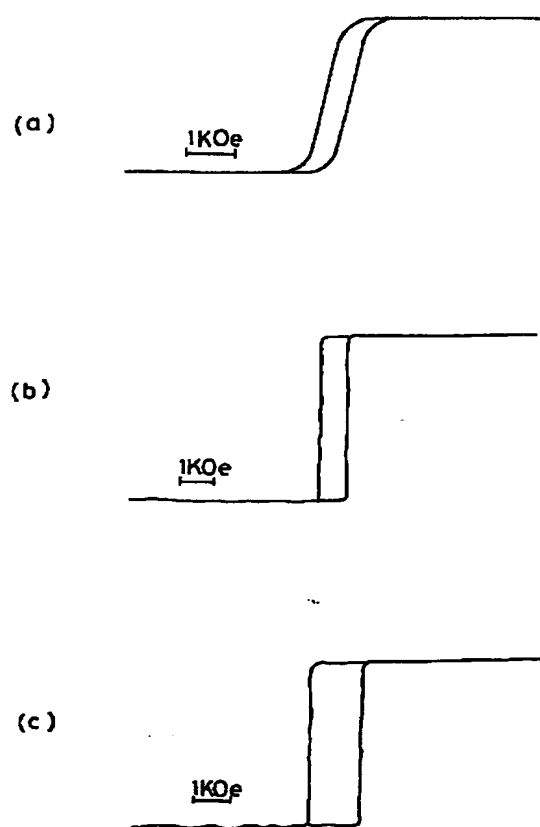
【図11】



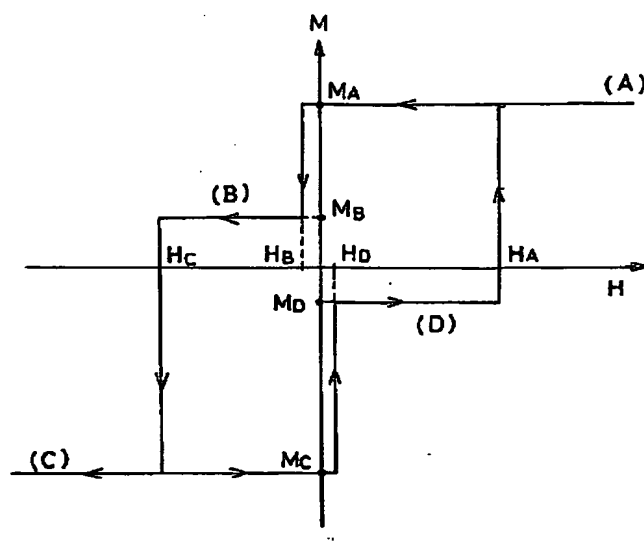
【図13】



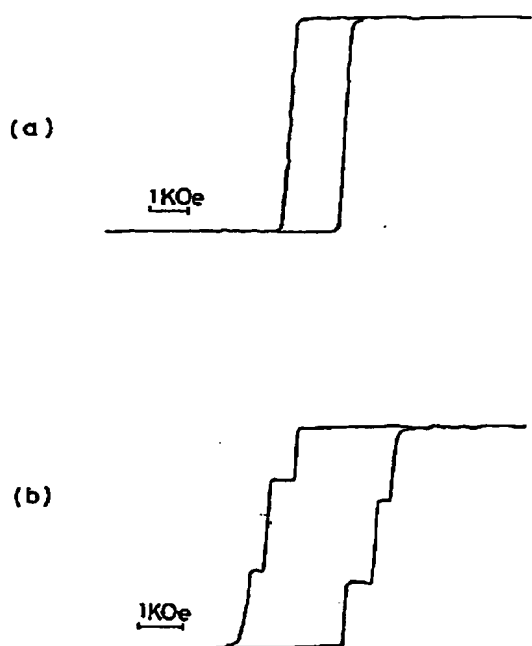
【図 12】



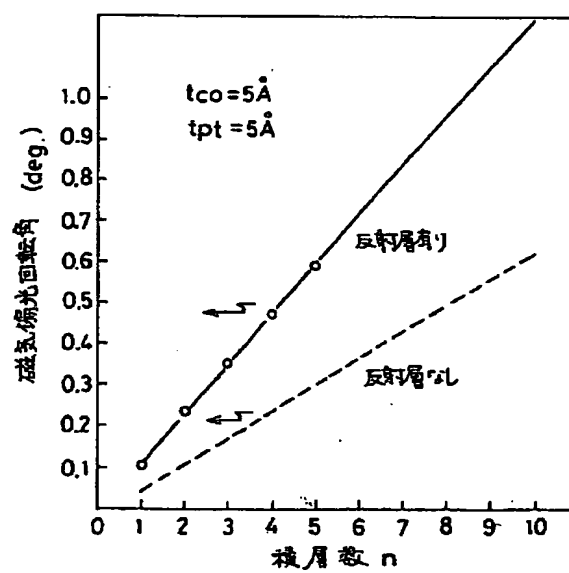
【図 14】



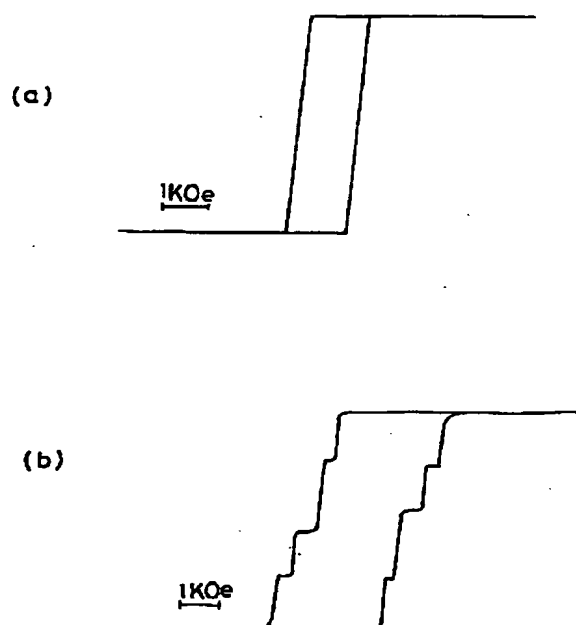
【図 15】



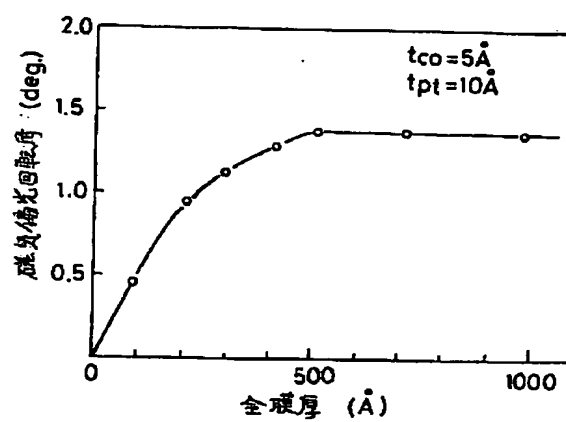
【図 17】



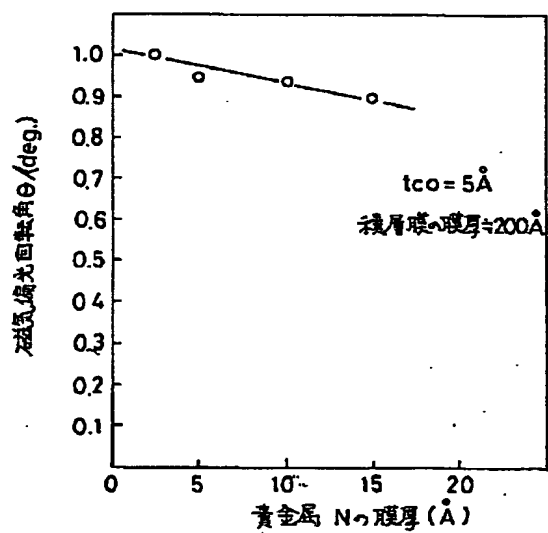
【図 16】



【図 18】



【図 19】



【公報種別】特許法第17条の2の規定による補正の掲載
 【部門区分】第6部門第4区分
 【発行日】平成11年(1999)11月30日

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 【出願番号】特願平4-45868
 【国際特許分類第6版】
 G11B 5/66
 【FI】
 G11B 5/66

【手続補正書】
 【提出日】平成11年2月25日
 【手続補正1】
 【補正対象書類名】明細書
 【補正対象項目名】特許請求の範囲
 【補正方法】変更
 【補正内容】
 【特許請求の範囲】
 【請求項1】 磁性層とPt、Pd、Ru、Ag及びこれらの複合系のうちの1種を用いた貴金属層とが積層された状態を
 $(M/N)_n$
 Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表したとき、 $1 \leq n \leq 5$ かつ $(M/N)_n$ の膜厚が50オングストローム未満であることを特徴とする垂直磁化膜。
 【請求項2】 磁性層と貴金属層とが交互に積層された状態を
 $(M/N)_n$
 Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表し、1層当たりの膜厚比を
 (t_M/t_N)
 t_M は磁性層の厚さ
 t_N は貴金属層の厚さ
 で表したとき、 $1 \leq n \leq 5$ かつ $0.6 \leq t_M/t_N$ の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項1記載の垂直磁化膜。
 【請求項3】 磁性層と貴金属層とが交互に積層された状態を
 $(M/N)_n$
 Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表し、1層当たりの膜厚比を
 (t_M/t_N)
 t_M は磁性層の厚さ
 t_N は貴金属層の厚さ
 で表したとき、 $1 \leq n \leq 5$ かつ $0.6 \leq t_M/t_N$ の条件を満足することを特徴とする垂直磁化膜。
 【請求項4】 磁性層と貴金属層とが交互に積層された

状態を
 $(M/N)_n$
 Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表し、1層当たりの膜厚比を
 (t_M/t_N)
 t_M は磁性層の厚さ
 t_N は貴金属層の厚さ
 で表したとき、 $2 \leq t_M \leq 16$ (オングストローム) かつ $2 \leq t_N \leq 16$ (オングストローム) かつ $(M/N)_n$ の膜厚が50オングストローム未満の条件を満足することを特徴とする垂直磁化膜。
 【請求項5】 磁性層と貴金属層とが積層された状態を
 $(M/N)_n$
 Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表したとき、垂直磁化を有する $(M/N)_n$ の膜が非磁性層を介して複数層積層されていることを特徴とする垂直磁化膜。
 【請求項6】 異なる保持力を有する $(M/N)_n$ の膜が積層されていることを特徴とする請求項5記載の垂直磁化膜。
 【請求項7】 前記貴金属層にPt、Pd、Ru、Au、Ag及びこれらの複合系のうちの1種を用いたことを特徴とする請求項3乃至6記載の垂直磁化膜。
 【請求項8】 請求項1乃至7記載の垂直磁化膜を記録層としたことを特徴とする磁気記録媒体。
 【手続補正2】
 【補正対象書類名】明細書
 【補正対象項目名】0008
 【補正方法】変更
 【補正内容】
 【0008】すなわち第1発明は、磁性層とPt、Pd、Ru、Ag及びこれらの複合系のうちの1種を用いた貴金属層とが積層された状態を
 $(M/N)_n$
 Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表したとき、 $1 \leq n \leq 5$ かつ $(M/N)_n$ の膜厚が50オングストローム未満の条件を満足することを特徴とする垂直磁化膜で

ある。ここで磁性体Mとしては磁性金属であるCoが代表的であるが、他にFe、Ni等が挙げられる。もちろんこれらの複合系でも構わない。また貴金属NとしてはPtが代表的であるが、他にPd、Ru、Ag等が挙げられ、これも複合系でも構わない。(M/N)_nの膜厚が50オングストローム以上だと垂直磁化膜が得にくくなる。好ましくは30オングストローム以下である。

【手続補正 3】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】 0009

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0009】また第2発明は、磁性層と貴金属層とが交互に積層された状態を

$$(M/N) \cap$$

Mは磁性体、N貴金属、nは積層数で表し、1層当たり
の膜厚比を

 (t_M / t_N)

t_M は磁性層の厚さ

tNは貴金属層の厚さ

で表したとき、 $1 \leq n \leq 5$ かつ $0.6 \leq t_M / t_N$ の条件を満足することを特徴とする垂直磁化膜である。 t_M / t_N を 0.6 以上に設定することで、垂直磁化膜の保持力を向上することができる。また従来に比べ単位厚さ当たりの磁性金属量が多くなり、それに伴い磁気光学効果の向上が達成され、かつ貴金属量が低下することになるため、膜コストが低下する。なお、膜厚にもよるが、余り磁性金属の比率が高くなると垂直磁化が達成し難くなるため、 t_M / t_N は 3 以下であることが好ましい。

【手続補正4】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】 0 0 1 0

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0010】また第3発明は、磁性層と貴金属層とが交互に積層された状態を

$$\underline{(M/N) \cap}$$

Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表し、1層当たりの膜厚比を

____(tM/tN)

t_M は磁性層の厚さ

tNは貴金属層の厚さ

で表したとき、 $2 \leq tM \leq 1.6$ (オングストローム) かつ $2 \leq tN \leq 1.6$ (オングストローム) かつ $(M/N) \leq 1$ の膜厚が 50 オングストローム未満の条件を満足することを特徴とする垂直磁化膜である。磁性金属 1 層の厚さ tM であるが、余り厚いと垂直磁化の達成が困難であるため、1.6 オングストローム以下が好ましい。また余り薄すぎると良好な磁性を示さないため、最低でも 2 オングストロームはあった方がよい。さらには $3 \leq tM \leq 1.5$

(オングストローム)であることが好ましい。

【手続補正5】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】 0 0 1 1

【補正方法】 変更

【補正内容】

【0011】また貴金属1層の厚さ tN であるが、余り薄すぎると垂直磁化の達成が困難であり、最低でも2オングストロームはあった方がよい。また積層時に磁性金属層間に挟まれる貴金属層の厚さは、磁性金属層間の磁気的カップリングを疎外しない程度、すなわち16オングストローム以下程度が好ましい。さらには $3 \leq tN \leq 15$ （オングストローム）であることが好ましい。

【手続補正 6】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】 0016

【補正方法】 変更

【補正内容】

【0016】ところで、従来、磁性金属量を多くするためには積層数を多くする手段がとられていたのだが、余り多くすると垂直磁化膜が得られなくなるため、限界があった。本発明者らは先に示した様に少ない積層数で垂直磁化膜が得られることに着目し、この垂直磁化膜ユニットを垂直磁化特性を損なうことなく積層できれば、より多くの磁性金属を含む垂直磁化膜が得られると考え、第4の発明に至った。すなわち第4の発明は、磁性層と貴金属層とが積層された状態を

$$(M/N) \cap$$

Mは磁性体、Nは貴金属、nは積層数で表したとき、垂直磁化を有する(M/N)nの膜が非磁性層を介して複数層積層されていることを特徴とする垂直磁化膜である。M、Nに関しては、前述の第1乃至3の発明と同様であることが好ましい。第2乃至第4の発明において、磁性体Mとしては磁性金属であるCoが代表的であるが、他にFe、Ni等が挙げられる。もちろんこれらの複合系でも構わない。また貴金属NとしてはPtが代表的であるが、他にPd、Ru、Au、Ag等が挙げられ、これも複合系でも構わない。

【手續補正 7】

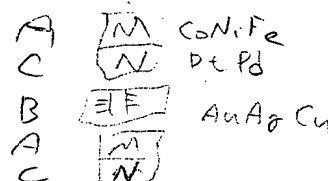
【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】 0017

【補正方法】 変更

【補正内容】

【0017】非磁性層1は、これを介して対向している垂直磁化膜の磁氣的相互作用を消す機能を有しており、非磁性体であれば良い。例えば、 SiO_2 、 Al_2O_3 、各種ガラス、Pt、Pd、Au、Ag、Al、Cu、Mn、Cr、Si等が挙げられる。膜厚は磁氣的結合が遮断される10オングストローム以上程度であり、磁気光学効果を考慮すると光の損失を最低限にするため、できるかぎり薄いこ



とが望ましい。また余り厚いと磁氣的に一体となった積層膜としては取り扱えなくなるため、せいぜい100オングストローム程度が限界である。好ましくは20オングストローム乃至100オングストロームである。またこの非磁性層は、単位ユニットである(M/N)の最後の貴金属層を厚くして、非磁性層と兼用することも可能である。

【手続補正8】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0020

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0020】この第4発明において、積層する垂直磁化膜の保持力を異ならせれば、多段ヒステリシスループを有する垂直磁化膜を得ることができる。この様な多段ヒステリシスループを有する垂直磁化膜を用いることにより、多値の記録やオーバーライト記録が可能となる。また本発明にかかる垂直磁化膜ではファラデー回転角が大きく、磁気記録をファラデー回転角の変化で読み出すことが好適である。

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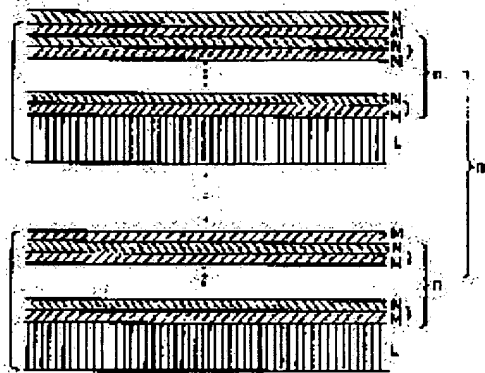
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(54) PERPENDICULAR MAGNETIZATION FILM AND MAGNETIC RECORDING MEDIUM

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain an excellent perpendicular magnetization film by laminating a specified number of laminated layers of a magnetic layer and a noble metallic layer and allowing the film thickness to be less than a specified thickness.

CONSTITUTION: The magnetic layer M and the noble metallic layer N are alternately laminated and when the laminated number is n and the laminated state is expressed in a formula I, an n value is made to $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and a film thickness of $(M/N)n$ is made to $\leq 50 \text{ \AA}$. Besides when a thickness of the magnetic layer M is tM , and a thickness of the noble metallic layer N is tN , a value of a film thickness ratio (tM/tN) per one layer is made to $0.6 \leq tM/tN$. Thus by laminating the perpendicular magnetization film via a nonmagnetic layer, a ratio being occupied with the magnetic layer as the whole laminated film becomes larger, so the film is favorable in the case using a magneto-optical effect, especially a Faraday effect.

 $(M/N) ,$

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] When noble metals express the magnetic substance and N and, as for nM (M/N), n expresses with the number of laminatings the condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out, they are $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and (M/N) n. Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by thickness being less than 50A.

[Claim 2] Noble metals express the magnetic substance and N, n expresses with the number of laminatings the condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns, and nM (M/N) is a thickness ratio per layer (tM/tN).

tM Thickness tN of a magnetic layer When expressed with the thickness of a noble-metals layer, they are $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and $0.6 \leq tM / tN$. Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films according to claim 1 characterized by satisfying conditions.

[Claim 3] Noble metals express the magnetic substance and N, n expresses with the number of laminatings the condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns, and nM (M/N) is a thickness ratio per layer (tM/tN).

tM Thickness tN of a magnetic layer When expressed with the thickness of a noble-metals layer, they are $2 \leq tM \leq 16$ (angstrom), $2 \leq tN \leq 16$ (angstrom), and (M/N) n. Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by thickness satisfying less than 50A conditions.

[Claim 4] It is n which has perpendicular magnetization when noble metals express the magnetic substance and N and, as for nM (M/N), n expresses with the number of laminatings the condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out (M/N). Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by carrying out two or more layer laminating of the film through a non-magnetic layer.

[Claim 5] n which has different coercive force (M/N) Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films according to claim 4 characterized by carrying out the laminating.

[Claim 6] The magnetic-recording medium characterized by using perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films according to claim 1 to 5 as a record layer.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the magnetic-recording medium using the suitable perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films and suitable it for magnetic-recording media, such as a magneto-optic-recording medium and a vertical-magnetic-recording medium.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, since the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which have an easy axis in the perpendicular direction to a film surface can record information at a spot several micrometers or less and can read the information by irradiating light beams, such as laser light, using the magneto-optical effects, such as the Kerr effect, they are effective as a record medium of high density. As such a record medium, it is rare earth, such as compound single crystal thin films, such as polycrystal film, such as MnBi, and GdIG (gadolinium iron garnet), and Tb-Fe. - There is an iron-group amorphous thin film etc. However, manufacturability and S/N There are merits and demerits about a ratio etc., respectively, and the further amelioration is desired.

[0003] Recently, it is several 100 at the period of several angstrom order of Co and Pt (or Pd) as new perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films. The so-called artificial grid film which carried out the angstrom laminating attracts attention. this cascade screen -- 400nm from -- 500nm ** -- the magneto-optical effect in the short wavelength field to say is large, and is expected as a high density record medium corresponding to short wavelength.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Thus, although it is cascade screens, such as Co/Pt promising as perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films, since it is magnetic metals which are directly contributed to the magneto-optical effect, such as Co, when increase of the magneto-optical effects, such as a car angle of rotation, is considered, more possible ones are desirable [the amount of Co(es) which is a magnetic metal]. Therefore, Co/Pt of a cascade screen When a thickness ratio is expressed as t_{Co}/t_{Pt} , the larger possible one of the value of t_{Co}/t_{Pt} is desirable.

[0005] However, this value is one half. If it exceeds and becomes large, a remanence ratio will fall, and there is a problem that good perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films are not obtained (J. Appl. Phys. 67(4), p2136 (1990)). Therefore, Co/Pt In the cascade screen of the magnetic metal / noble-metals system represented, the present condition is that the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films with many amounts of magnetic metals are not obtained.

[0006] Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films generally according to the artificial grid film are several 100. Although an angstrom extent laminating is carried out and it realizes, in the thick field of the thickness of Co, it is obtained, and there are no perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films and the purport publication is carried out, for example as shown in JP, 2-56752, A. This has the clear field of the upper left in Fig. 6 of this official report, Fig. 15, Fig. 17, and Fig. 19 also from considering as the field where perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films are not obtained. This invention was made in consideration of the above point, and aims to let the amount of magnetic metals offer the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which can show many [and] good perpendicular magnetization properties.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem and its Function] this invention persons are magnetic metals (M). /noble metals (N) It is the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films of a system, and examined whether the amount of magnetic metals could be increased somehow. At this kind of cascade screen, it is Co/Pt, for example. Several 10 times and all thickness are a repetition Several 100 Although having considered as an ONGU storm was commonsense, it is Co/Pt daringly. The film property in the condition of having limited the repetition to several times was investigated. Consequently, it is Co/Pt also in a condition with many amounts of magnetic metals to a surprising thing. When reduced the repeat count and thickness of a cascade screen was made thin, it found out that perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films were obtained.

[0008] That is, noble metals express the magnetic substance and N, n expresses with the number of laminatings the condition that, as for the 1st invention, the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns, and nM (M/N) is a thickness ratio per layer (tM/tN).

tM Thickness tN of a magnetic layer When expressed with the thickness of a noble-metals layer, they are $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and (M/N) n . They are the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by thickness satisfying less than 50A conditions. although Co which is a magnetic metal as the magnetic substance M here is typical -- others -- Fe and nickel etc. -- it is mentioned. Of course, these multicomputer systems are sufficient. moreover -- although Pt is typical as noble metals N -- others -- Pd, Ru, Au, and Ag etc. -- it may be mentioned and a multicomputer system is sufficient also as this.

(M/N) n If thickness exceeds 50A, it will be hard coming to obtain perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films. It is 30A or less preferably.

[0009] Moreover, tM/tN By setting or more to 0.6, the coercive force of perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films can be improved. Moreover, since the amount of magnetic metals per unit thickness will increase compared with the former, and improvement in the magneto-optical effect will be attained in connection with it and the amount of noble metals will fall, film cost falls. In addition, since it will be hard coming to attain perpendicular magnetization if the ratio of a magnetic metal becomes high not much although based also on thickness, they are tM/tN . It is desirable that it is three or less.

[0010] in addition, thickness tM of one layer of magnetic metals it is -- although -- when not much thick, achievement of perpendicular magnetization is difficult and 16A or less is desirable. Moreover, it is better for there to be 2A also at the lowest, in order not to show good magnetism, if too not much thin. further -- $3 \leq tM \leq 15$ (angstrom) -- a certain thing is desirable.

[0011] moreover, thickness tN of one layer of noble metals it is -- although -- it is better for achievement of perpendicular magnetization to be difficult if too not much thin, and for there to be 2A also at the lowest. Moreover, extent which does not alienate magnetic coupling between magnetic metal layers of the thickness of the noble-metals layer pinched between magnetic metal layers at the time of a laminating, i.e., 16A or less extent, is desirable. further -- $3 \leq tN \leq 15$ (angstrom) -- a certain thing is desirable.

[0012] Now, M/N Although it is the several n laminating of a repetition, it is a field with few amounts of magnetic metals, $tM/tN \leq 0.5$ [i.e.,], like the former. It is $tM/tN \geq 0.6$ although at least several ten repetitions can attain perpendicular magnetization by the film [like]. When there are many amounts of magnetic metals, since a remanence ratio falls and good perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films are no longer obtained, in many laminatings like before, n needs to be five or less.

[0013] the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films of this invention -- for example, a substrates top, such as glass and resin, -- the various sputtering methods, such as the usual thin film formation approach, for example, RF, and an ion beam, vacuum deposition, and MBE -- it can create by law etc. The noble-metals layer which is formed on this substrate for the reason on the improvement in coercive force of perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films and a square shape disposition etc. although it is common on a substrate that the noble-metals film N of the repetitions of M/N is located is 10-300. It is good also as a substrate layer of angstrom extent.

[0014] Moreover, when a magnetic layer is located in the maximum upper layer and it is thought that there are problems, such as weatherability, a noble-metals layer may be added as the maximum upper layer. In this case, if it sees as the whole cascade screen, it will become the form where one layer of noble-metals layers was added to the repetition of (M/N).

[0015] Although they can be used as a vertical-magnetic-recording medium, since the magneto-optical effect can demonstrate the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films of this invention more effectively compared with the former, they are high-density and promising as a magneto-optic-recording medium which was moreover excellent in the C/N ratio. In addition, as a record medium, a bias field generating layer etc. may be further added like the conventional magneto-optic-recording medium, using the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films of this invention as a record layer. Moreover, it is also possible to use the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films of this invention as a bias field generating layer.

[0016] By the way, in order to make [many] the amount of magnetic metals conventionally, the means which make [many] the number of laminatings were taken, but since perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films would no longer be obtained if it is made [many / not much], there was a limitation. When the laminating of this perpendicular-magnetic-anisotropy-films unit could be carried out paying attention to the thing which were shown previously and which is acquired for perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films with the small number of laminatings like, without spoiling a perpendicular magnetization property, this invention persons thought that the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films

containing more magnetic metals were obtained, and resulted in the 2nd invention. That is, n M (M/N) is n which has perpendicular magnetization when noble metals express the magnetic substance and N and n expresses with the number of laminations the condition that, as for the 2nd invention, the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns (M/N). They are the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by carrying out two or more layer laminating of the film through a non-magnetic layer L. About M and N, it is the same as that of the 1st above-mentioned invention.

[0017] The non-magnetic layer has the function to erase the magnetic interaction of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which have countered through this, and should just be non-magnetic material. for example, SiO_2 , aluminum 2O_3 , various glass, and Pt, Pd, Au, Ag, aluminum, Cu, Mn, Cr and Si etc. -- it is mentioned. Thickness is 10A or more extent by which magnetic association is intercepted, and if the magneto-optical effect is taken into consideration, in order that it may make loss of light minimum, its thing thin as much as possible is desirable. Moreover, since it becomes impossible to deal with it as a magnetically united cascade screen when not much thick, it is at most 100. Angstrom extent is a limitation. It is 20A thru/or 100 preferably. It is angstrom. Moreover, the noble-metals layer of the last of being a unit unit (M/N) is thickened, and this non-magnetic layer can also be used also [non-magnetic layer].

[0018] now, the thickness t_M of a unit unit / t_N it is -- although -- perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films -- it is -- ****ing -- a sake -- limitation like the 1st invention -- especially -- not being required . Preferably, it is $0.3 \leq t_M/t_N \leq 3$. However, in order to make [many] the amount of magnetic metals, it is desirable to take a configuration like the 1st invention.

[0019] It is desirable that control a film configuration so that N layer is surely located like Cu in a non-magnetic layer at an interface with a non-magnetic layer in other than noble metals, since it is hard coming to obtain perpendicular magnetization when layers other than noble metals are used as a non-magnetic layer, although the repetition of M/N was a base, or add N layer to the repetition of (M/N) further, and a magnetic layer is surely pinched in a noble-metals layer.

[0020] In this 2nd invention, if it may be **** in the coercive force of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which carry out a laminating, the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which have the multistage hysteresis loop can be obtained. By using the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which have such a multistage hysteresis loop, record and over-writing record of a multiple value are attained. Moreover, in the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films concerning this invention, a faraday's rotation angle is large and it is suitable to read magnetic recording by change of a faraday's rotation angle.

[0021]

[Example] The example of this invention is explained below.

(Example 1) The cascade screen of Pt was produced on the quartz-glass substrate as Co and noble metals N as a magnetic metal M using the ion beam sputtering system as shown in drawing 1 .

[0022] After exhausting to the degree of vacuum of 4×10^{-7} torr beforehand, manufacture conditions introduce Ar gas (99% of purity) into him until a partial pressure becomes Maine Gang (ion gun 1) at 1.5×10^{-4} torr, and they ionize Ar, and acceleration voltage is 500 V. They are the conditions of an exposure to a target as an ion beam. As a target, they are Co and Pt. It is Co/Pt by preparing each metal target and rotating this suitably. The mutual laminating was performed. It is the thickness t_{Pt} of 5A and Pt layer about the thickness t_{Co} of Co layer 5A and Co/Pt [0023] which shows the result to which the number of cycles was set to n and n was changed to drawing 2 thru/or drawing 6 Drawing 2 is drawing showing the magnetization curve of a sample number 1-1 ($n=2$). A residual magnetic flux density (M_r) and coercive force (H_c) have a large way at the time of impressing a field at right angles to a film surface compared with the case where a field is impressed in parallel with a film surface, and it turns out that they are perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films.

[0024] Drawing 3 shows change of the square shape nature (θ_{kr}/θ_{kf}) by the Kerr effect measurement (wavelength of 400nm) by the several n laminating, and coercive force (H_c). Square shape nature and coercive force are known by that it is good in the field of $n \leq 5$ so that clearly from drawing 3 . The same inclination is seen also with other magnetic metals and noble metals.

(Example 2)

[0025] The square shape nature (θ_{kr}/θ_{kf}) when changing t_{Pt} by the same approach as an example 1, and changing thickness ratio t_{Co}/t_{Pt} on condition that 4A and $n=1$ is investigated, and the result is shown in drawing 4 . It was checked that good perpendicular magnetization is obtained by $t_{Co}/t_{Pt} \leq 3$ so that clearly from drawing 4 .

(Example 3)

[0026] the same approach as an example 1 -- t_{Co} -- the conditions of 5A and $n=2$ -- thickness ratio t_{Co}/t_{Pt} -- 0.5 from - the remanence ratio at the time of making it change in 2 was $\theta_{kr}/\theta_{kf}=1$, and was good perpendicular magnetic

anisotropy films. Moreover, the relation between a car angle of rotation (θ) and t_{Co}/t_{Pt} was shown in drawing 5. It follows on the increment in t_{Co}/t_{Pt} so that clearly from drawing 5, and it is θ . It turns out that it is in the inclination of an increment (example 4).

[0027] Drawing 6 is $N/\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$ on a quartz substrate. It is drawing having shown the cascade screen of a configuration. That is, the pair of magnetic layer M (Co) and the noble-metals layer N (Pt) is repeated n times on a non-magnetic layer L (Pt), the unit by which the magnetic layer M was finally formed is repeated m times, and the condition that the noble-metals layer N is formed by the maximum upper layer is shown. The perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films of the configuration of above-mentioned drawing 6 were constituted as Co and a noble-metals layer N as a magnetic layer M, using Pt as Pt and a non-magnetic layer L.

[0028] After membrane formation decompressed the inside of a chamber to 5×10^{-6} torr, it introduced Ar gas and was performed by the RF sputtering method in Ar partial pressure 5×10^{-3} torr. In addition, two pieces, Co and Pt, were prepared as a target, and, in Co, the laminating of the case of RF output 100W and Pt was carried out by turns in 50-200W.

[0029] It is the thickness of 10Å and a non-magnetic layer about the thickness t_{Co} of Co layer which is a magnetic layer 100 Å fixed by angstrom, the product number of layers $n = 2$, and $m = 2$, the thickness t_{Pt} of a noble-metals layer was changed, and the car angle of rotation (400nm) was investigated. The result is shown in drawing 7.

[0030] A remanence ratio falls in the field in which t_{Pt} exceeds 3Å and t_{Co}/t_{Pt} exceeds 3 from drawing 7, t_{Pt} is 50Å and t_{Co}/t_{Pt} is 0.3. In a small field, it turns out that the car angle of rotation is falling.

[0031] t_{Pt} -- the hysteresis curve of a car angle of rotation (3Å, 5Å, and 30Å) -- drawing 8 (a), (b), and (c) It is alike, respectively and is shown. When t_{Pt} is 3Å, square shape nature is bad and it turns out that it is the magnetization film within a field. In addition, the result with the same said of the film produced by the IBS method (ion beam sputtering) was obtained.

(Example 5)

[0032] The cascade screen of the configuration of $N/\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$ was produced on the quartz substrate like the example 4 by the RF sputtering method as Co and a noble-metals layer N as a magnetic layer M, using Pt as Pd and a non-magnetic layer L. t_{Pd} is fixed with 5Å, the thickness of 5Å and a non-magnetic layer is fixed for t_{Co} with 50Å and $m = 2$, and the property when changing n is shown in drawing 9.

[0033] Although a remanence ratio falls rapidly from drawing 9 from the field where n exceeds 5 and n increases favorably with the increment in n in five or less field also in a car angle of rotation, the degree of an increment falls to the degree of pole more than by it.

[0034] the hysteresis curve of a car angle of rotation to $n = 1$ and the external magnetic field in 5 and 10 -- drawing 10 (a), (b), and (c) It is shown, respectively. The description of the magnetization within a field has appeared in $n = 5$.

(Example 6)

[0035] The cascade screen of the configuration of $N/\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$ was produced on the quartz substrate like the example 4 by the RF sputtering method as nickel and a noble-metals layer N as a magnetic layer M, using Ag as Au and a non-magnetic layer L. t_{Au} is fixed with 10Å, t_{Ni} is fixed with 15Å, $m = 5$, and $n = 2$, and the property when changing the thickness of a non-magnetic layer is shown in drawing 11.

[0036] Drawing 11 shows that a remanence ratio falls [t_{Ag}] in a less than 10Å field. the hysteresis curve [as opposed to / case / where t_{Ag} considers as 7Å, 10Å, and 100Å / an external magnetic field] of a car angle of rotation -- drawing 12 (a), (b), and (c) It is shown, respectively. When t_{Ag} is 7Å, square shape nature is bad, it has become the magnetization film within a field, and it turns out that it is low coercive force.

[0037] Therefore, it became clear that coercive force is increased and the good magneto-optical effect can be acquired, without falling square shape nature because it carries out a laminating, using t_{Ag} as 10Å or more.

(Example 7)

[0038] The cascade screen of the configuration of $N/\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$ was produced on the quartz substrate like the example 4 by the RF sputtering method as Co and a noble-metals layer N as a magnetic layer M, using aluminum as Au and a non-magnetic layer L.

[0039] However, sample 7-1 It set, and 20Å and t_{Co} were set into 5Å, and t_{Au} was set to 5Å, $n = 2$, and $m = 2$ for t_{Al} . On the other hand, it is a sample 7-2. It sets and is $\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$. Further by the eye They are [t_{Al}] 5Å, and $n = 2$ and a sample 7-1 about 5Å and t_{Au} in 20Å and t_{Co} . It is $\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$ similarly. By the bilayer eye 50Å and t_{Co} were set into 10Å, and t_{Au} was set to 5Å and $n = 3$ for t_{Al} . this sample 7-1 and 7-2 ***** -- the hysteresis curve of a car angle of rotation to an external magnetic field is shown in drawing 13 (a) and (b), respectively.

[0040] since the magnetic interaction is intercepted for both samples by the non-magnetic layer aluminum from drawing 13, although there are many total Co laminatings -- good square shape nature and big car ***** -- it has big coercive

force. In addition, it is this sample 7-2 so that clearly from a hysteresis curve. The two-step hysteresis is then realized. This is a sample 7-1. Since the cascade screen currently intercepted by the non-magnetic layer is both identities, it becomes the same [the coercive force as the whole], but when the cascade screens currently intercepted like the sample 7-2 differ, since each coercive force differs, a multistage hysteresis will be shown as the whole.

[0041] The hysteresis curve in that case is typically shown in drawing 14 that the laminating of the 1st cascade screen is carried out to the 2nd large cascade screen of coercive force through the non-magnetic layer. (B) from which considering the case where decrease a magnetic field from a saturation state (A), and the magnetic field of hard flow is impressed further flux reversal produces the 1st and 2nd cascade screen by the 1st small cascade screen of coercive force first in a saturation state although magnetization is equal to the same direction . Furthermore, it is (C) to which flux reversal will arise in the 2nd large cascade screen of coercive force shortly if it progresses, and magnetization will be equal to the sense contrary to the beginning. . Moreover, when a magnetic field is weakened and it is made to reverse, magnetic reversal arises in the 1st small cascade screen of coercive force first, and it is (D). Magnetization of the 2nd cascade screen is continuously reversed, and it is (A). It returns to a condition.

[0042] For example, it sets to drawing 14 and is helium >H_A. If a magnetic field is canceled after impressing an external magnetic field, it will be Magnetization M_A in a non-magnetic field condition. It holds. Furthermore, H_C <helium <H_B It will be Magnetization M_B, if a magnetic field is canceled after impressing an external magnetic field. It holds. helium <H_C It will be Magnetization M_C, if a magnetic field is canceled after impressing an external magnetic field. It holds and is H_D <helium <H_A. It will be Magnetization M_D, if a magnetic field is canceled after impressing an external magnetic field. It holds. Thus, by the impression magnetic field, it can have the value of two or more magnetization in stability, and multiple-value record is attained.

[0043] Moreover, the coercive force of each cascade screen, the Curie point, a compensation point, etc. are controlled, and over-writing record is also possible, since it has the reversal field of a multistage story, using the film of another side as a record layer, using one cascade screen as an object for bias field generating (refer to JP,2-230532,A and JP,62-154347,A). Moreover, it cannot be overemphasized that a bias field generating layer may be added separately. (Example 8)

[0044] The cascade screen of the configuration of N/{M/(N/M) n/L} m was produced on the quartz substrate like the example 4 by the RF sputtering method as Co and a noble-metals layer N as a magnetic layer M, using Pt as Pd and a non-magnetic layer L.

[0045] However, sample 8-1 It set, and 30A and tCo were set into 5A, and tPd was set to 10A, n= 3, and m= 3 for tPt. On the other hand, it is a sample 8-2. It sets and is {M/(N/M) n/L} m. Further by the eye 70A and tCo are set into 5A, tPd is set to 10A and n= 3 for tPt, and it is {M/(N/M) n/L} m. By the bilayer eye 50A and tCo are set into 5A, tPd is set to 8A and n= 2 for tPt, and it is {M/(N/M) n/L} m. In the third layer 30A and tCo were set into 5A, and tPd was set to 15A and n= 3 for tPt.

[0046] this sample 8-1 and 8-2 ***** -- the hysteresis curve of a car angle of rotation to an external magnetic field is shown in drawing 15 (a) and (b). clear from drawing -- as -- a sample 8-1 and 8-2 ***** -- although it is good perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films -- sample 8-2 ***** -- it turns out that the three-step hysteresis is acquired. (Example 9)

[0047] The cascade screen of the configuration of N/{M/(N/M) n/L} m was produced on the quartz substrate like the example 4 by the RF sputtering method as Co and a noble-metals layer N as a magnetic layer M, using Cu as Pt and a non-magnetic layer L.

[0048] However, sample 9-1 It set, and 15A and tCo were set into 10A, and tPt was set to 10A, n= 4, and m= 4 for tCu. On the other hand, it is a sample 9-2. It sets and is {M/(N/M) n/L} m. Further by the eye 50A and tCo are set into 10A, tPt is set to 10A and n= 4 for tCu, and it is {M/(N/M) n/L} m. By the bilayer eye 50A and tCo are set into 5A, and tPt is set to 8A and n= 2 for tCu. In the third layer of {M/(N/M) n/L} Set 50A and tCo into 5A, and tPt is set to 5A and n= 2 for tCu. {M/(N/M) n/L} m In the fourth layer, 50A and tCo were set into 5A, and tPt was set to 10A and n= 1 for tCu.

[0049] this sample 9-1 and 9-2 ***** -- the hysteresis curve of a car angle of rotation to an external magnetic field is shown in drawing 16 (a) and (b). clear from drawing -- as -- a sample 9-1 and 9-2 ***** -- although it is good perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films -- sample 9-2 ***** -- it turns out that the four-step hysteresis is acquired.

(Example 10) Especially at the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films concerning this invention, also by the magneto-optical effect, the Faraday effect is large and clarifies this point by this example.

[0050] The result investigated [tCo produced in the example 1] the relation of the several n laminating and the magnetic polarization angle of rotation (400nm) of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films of 1 and a several n laminating for 5A and thickness ratio tCo/tPt is shown in drawing 17.

[0051] A faraday's rotation angle is large and it turns out that a magnetic polarization angle of rotation is also in the

inclination of an increment with the increment it is [increment] a several n laminating so that clearly from drawing. Moreover, the incidence of light is 500 to the maximum upper layer of perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films, although carried out from the substrate side. When Au layer of angstrom was formed as a reflecting layer, the twice [about] as many magnetic polarization angle of rotation as this was acquired. In addition, all thickness 500 Although the magnetic polarization angle of rotation increased to angstrom, it has been mostly saturated more than with it (drawing 18).

(Example 11)

[0052] To the appearance shown previously, they are $N/\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$. At the cascade screen of a configuration, since thickness is made thickly, maintaining the condition of perpendicular magnetization, in the Faraday effect, it becomes dominance also by the magneto-optical effect. That is, since perpendicular magnetization is kept substantial also in the condition that the thickness of a magnetic layer is thick according to this invention, a faraday's rotation angle becomes large by thickening sum total thickness of a magnetic layer as much as possible in the range which can penetrate light.

[0053] Co (5A) and the noble-metals layer N are set to Pt, a non-magnetic layer L is set to Pt (20A) for a magnetic layer M, tPt is changed, and they are $N/\{M/(N/M) n/L\}m$. The cascade screen was produced. In addition, it is referred to as $n=3$ and thickness is about 200 at the whole. m was adjusted so that it might become angstrom. Although tPt made it change by 3 thru/or 15A, perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films were obtained for all.

[0054] The relation between tPt and θ_{400nm} was shown in drawing 19. A faraday's rotation angle is so large that there are so many whole amounts of Co(es) that the thickness tPt of noble metals is thin, and it turns out that it amounts to a maximum of 1 time.

[0055]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, good perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films can be obtained. Therefore, it is size the place which contributes to the application as magnetic-recording media, such as a magneto-optic-recording medium, etc.

[0056] Moreover, since the rate that the magnetic layer as the whole cascade screen occupies by carrying out the laminating of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films through a non-magnetic layer can be enlarged, it is advantageous when especially the Faraday effect is used, the magneto-optical effect and.

[Translation done.]

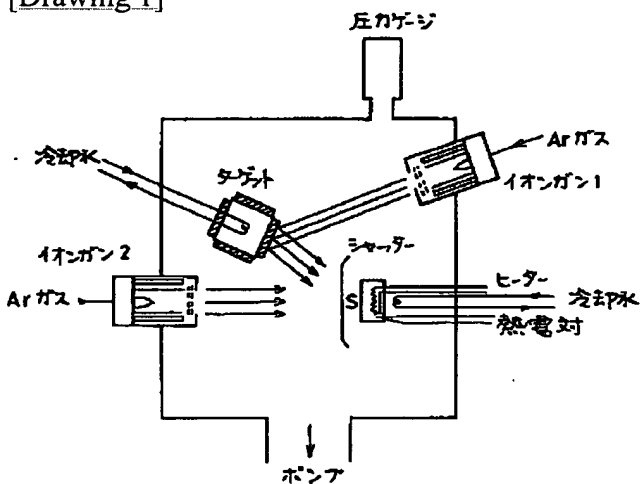
* NOTICES *

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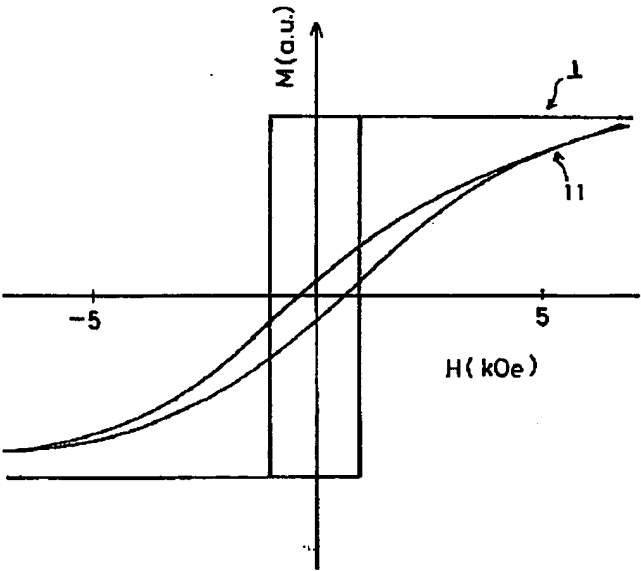
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DRAWINGS

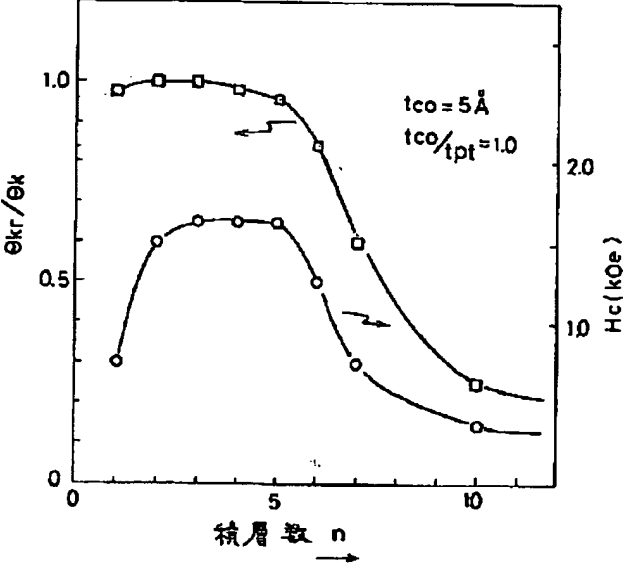
[Drawing 1]



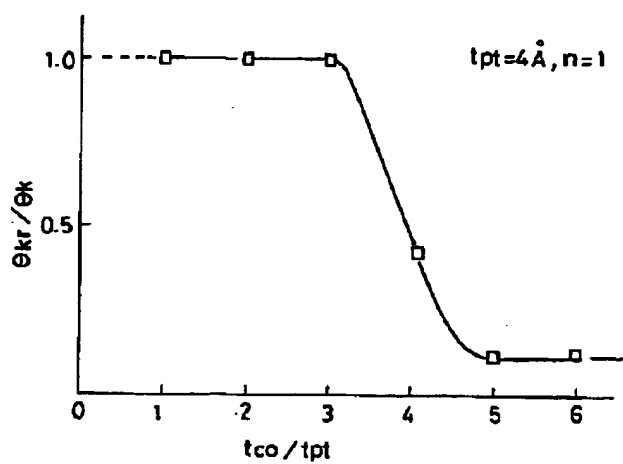
[Drawing 2]



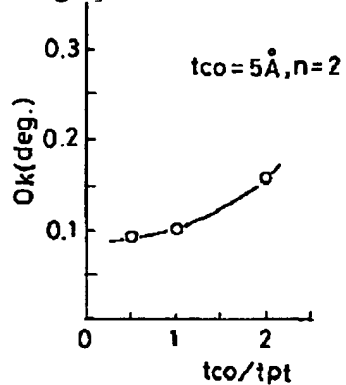
[Drawing 3]



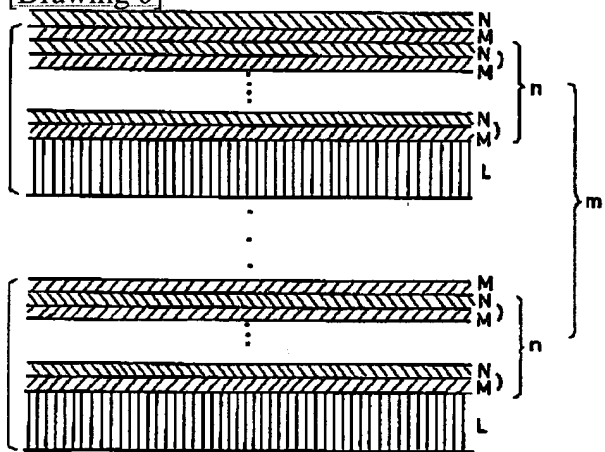
[Drawing 4]



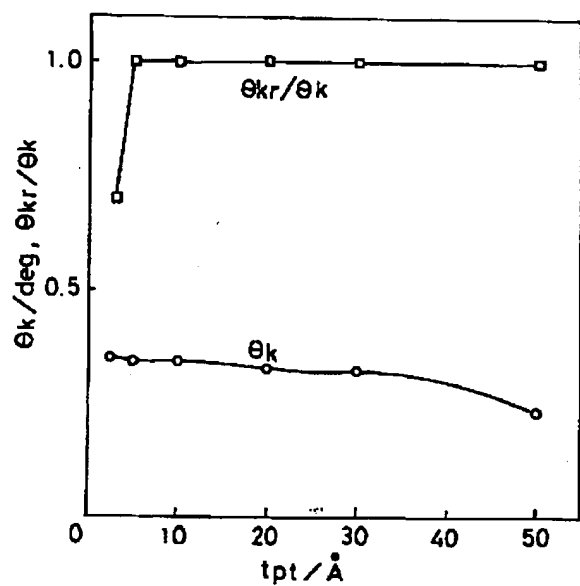
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]

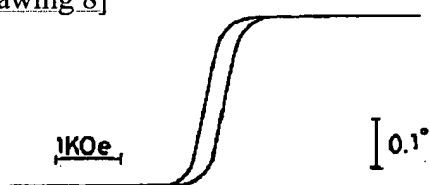


[Drawing 7]

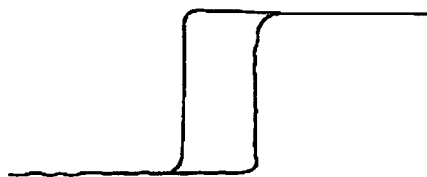


[Drawing 8]

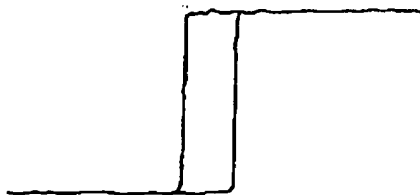
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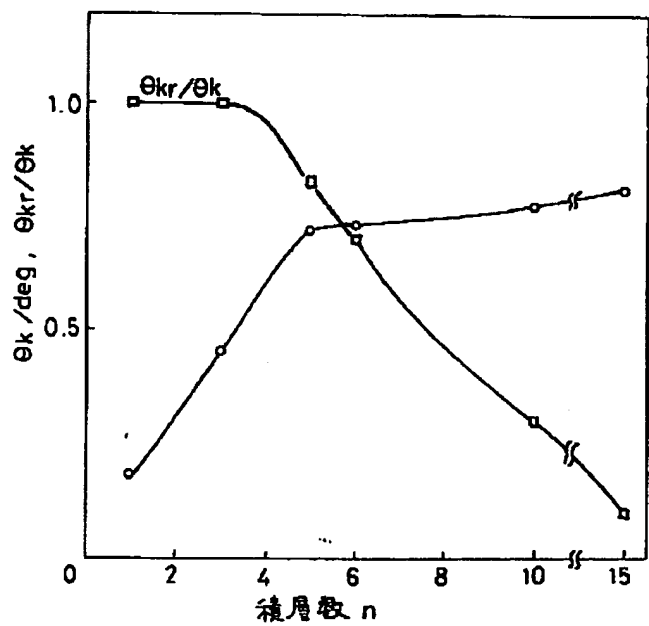
(b)



(c)

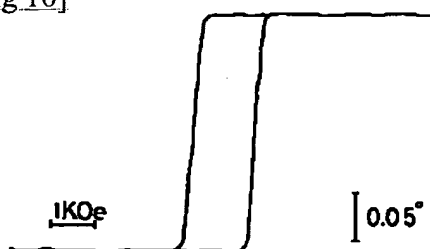


[Drawing 9]

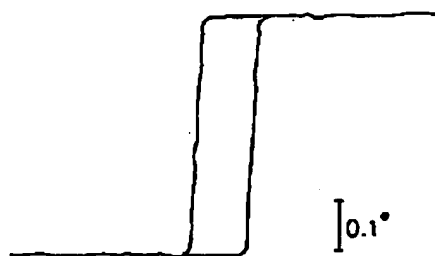


[Drawing 10]

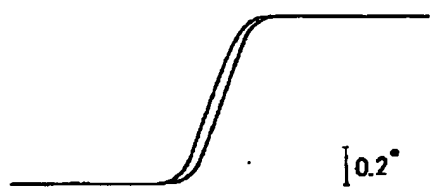
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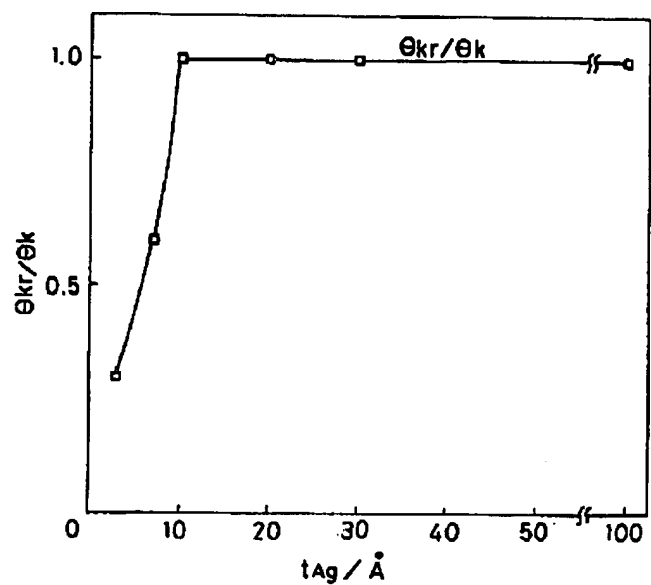
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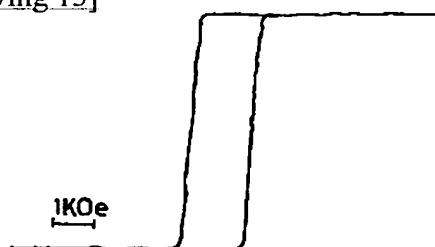


[Drawing 11]

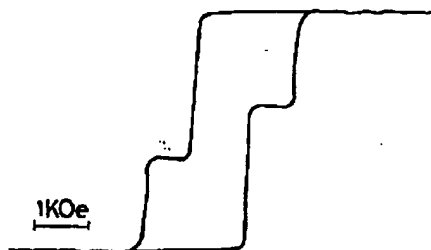


[Drawing 13]

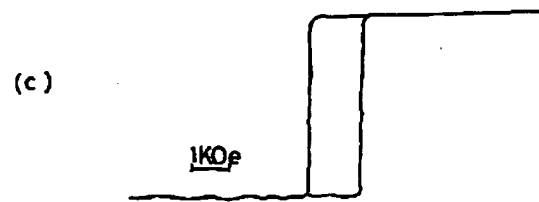
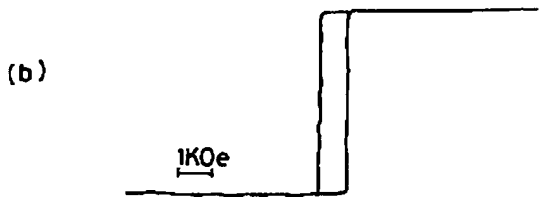
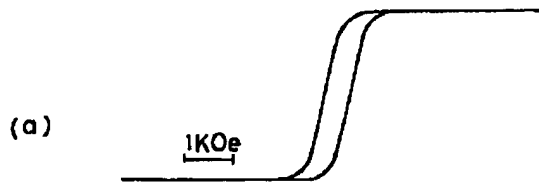
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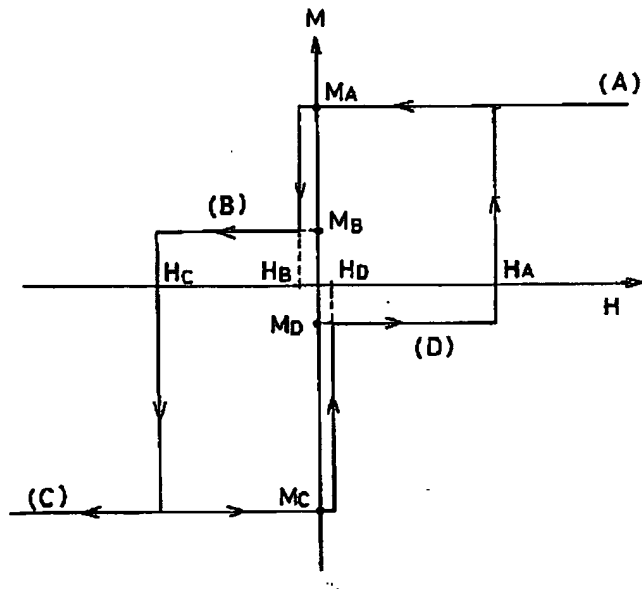
(b)



[Drawing 12]

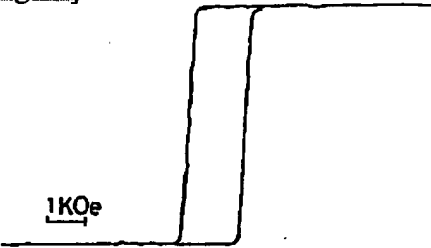


[Drawing 14]

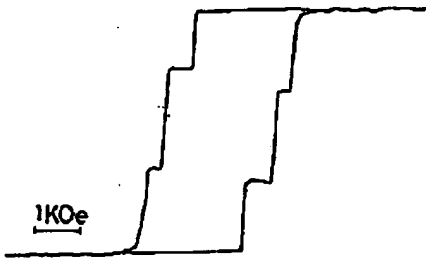


[Drawing 15]

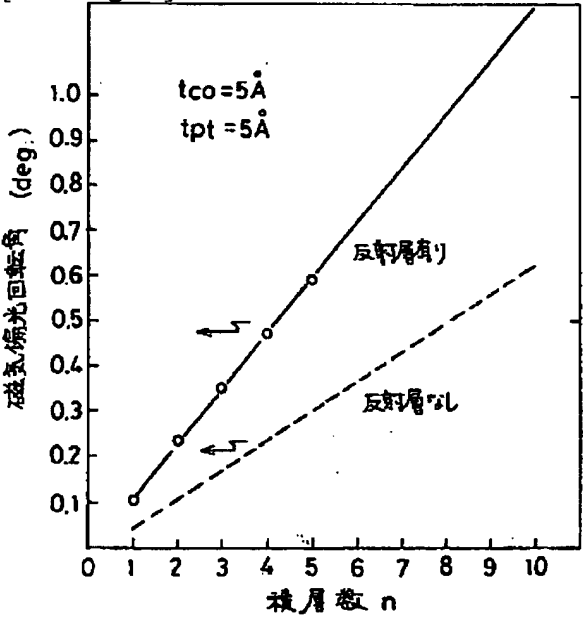
(a)



(b)

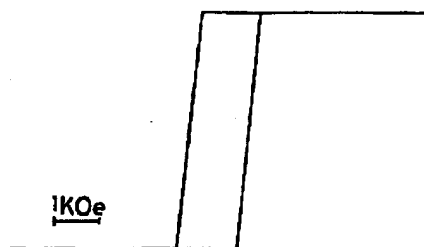


[Drawing 17]

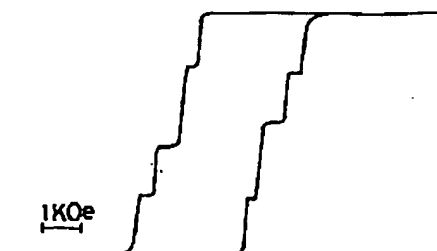


[Drawing 16]

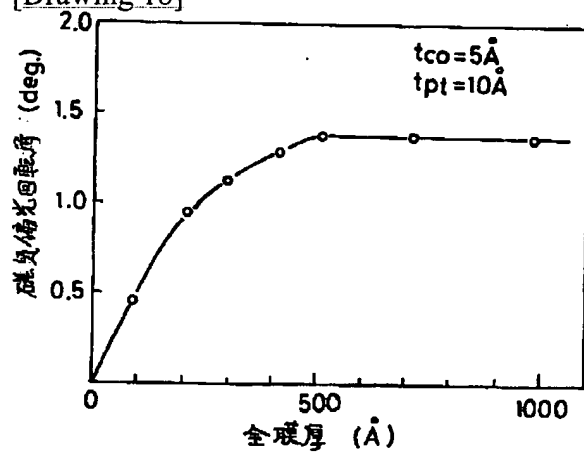
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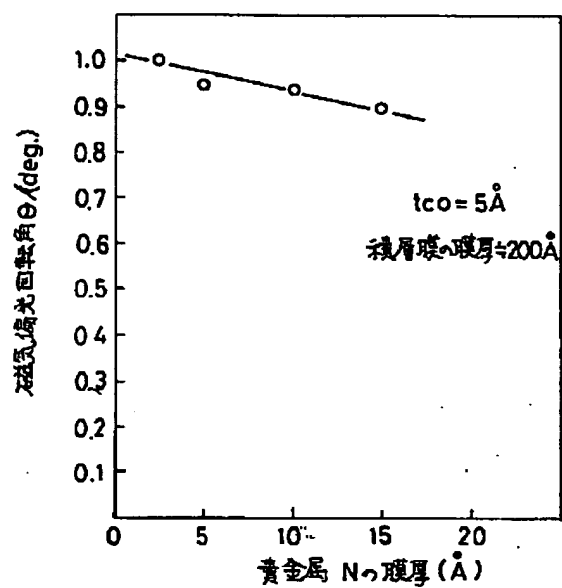
(b)



[Drawing 18]



[Drawing 19]



[Translation done.]

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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law
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G11B 5/66

[FI]

G11B 5/66

[Procedure revision]
 [Filing Date] February 25, Heisei 11
 [Procedure amendment 1]
 [Document to be Amended] Specification
 [Item(s) to be Amended] Claim
 [Method of Amendment] Modification
 [Proposed Amendment]
 [Claim(s)]
 [Claim 1] The condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer, Pt, Pd, Ru and Ag, and the noble-metals layer using one sort in these multicomputer systems was carried out
 (M/N)n
 M is $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and (M/N) n, when noble metals express the magnetic substance and N and n is expressed with the number of laminatings. Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by thickness being less than 50A.
 [Claim 2] The condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns
 (M/N)n
 Noble metals express the magnetic substance and N, n is expressed with the number of laminatings, and M is a thickness ratio per layer.
 (tM/tN)
 tM is the thickness of a magnetic layer.
 tN is the thickness of a noble-metals layer.
 Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films according to claim 1 which come out, and are characterized by satisfying the conditions of $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and $0.6 \leq tM / tN$ when expressed.
 [Claim 3] The condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns
 (M/N)n
 Noble metals express the magnetic substance and N, n is expressed with the number of laminatings, and M is a thickness ratio per layer.
 (tM/tN)

tM is the thickness of a magnetic layer.

tN is the thickness of a noble-metals layer.

Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which come out, and are characterized by satisfying the conditions of $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and $0.6 \leq tM / tN$ when expressed.

[Claim 4] The condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns (M/N)_n

Noble metals express the magnetic substance and N, n is expressed with the number of laminatings, and M is a thickness ratio per layer.

(tM/tN)

tM is the thickness of a magnetic layer.

tN is the thickness of a noble-metals layer.

When come out and expressed, they are $2 \leq tM \leq 16$ (angstrom), $2 \leq tN \leq 16$ (angstrom), and (M/N) n.

Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by thickness satisfying less than 50A conditions.

[Claim 5] The condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out (M/N)_n

M is n which has perpendicular magnetization when noble metals express the magnetic substance and N and n is expressed with the number of laminatings (M/N). Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by carrying out two or more layer laminating of the film through a non-magnetic layer.

[Claim 6] n which has different holding power (M/N) Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films according to claim 5 characterized by carrying out the laminating of the film.

[Claim 7] Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films according to claim 3 to 6 characterized by using one sort in Pt, Pd, Ru, Au, Ag, and these multicomputer systems for said noble-metals layer.

[Claim 8] The magnetic-recording medium characterized by using perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films according to claim 1 to 7 as a record layer.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0008

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0008] That is, the 1st invention is the condition that the laminating of the noble-metals layer which used one sort in a magnetic layer, Pt(s), Pd, Ru and Ag, and these multicomputer systems was carried out.

(M/N)_n

M is $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and (M/N) n, when noble metals express the magnetic substance and N and n is expressed with the number of laminatings. They are the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by thickness satisfying less than 50A conditions. Although Co which is a magnetic metal as the magnetic substance M here is typical, Fe, nickel, etc. are mentioned to others. Of course, these multicomputer systems are sufficient. Moreover, although Pt is typical as noble metals N, Pd, Ru, Ag, etc. may be mentioned to others and a multicomputer system is sufficient also as this.

(M/N) n If thickness is 50A or more, it will be hard coming to obtain perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films. It is 30A or less preferably.

[Procedure amendment 3]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0009

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0009] Moreover, the 2nd invention is the condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns.

(M/N)_n

The magnetic substance and N noble metals express M, n is expressed with the number of laminatings, and it is a thickness ratio per layer.

(tM/tN)

tM is the thickness of a magnetic layer.

tN is the thickness of a noble-metals layer.

It comes out, and when expressed, they are the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by satisfying the conditions of $1 \leq n \leq 5$ and $0.6 \leq tM / tN$. By setting tM/tN or more to 0.6, the holding power of perpendicular

magnetic anisotropy films can be improved. Moreover, since the amount of magnetic metals per unit thickness will increase compared with the former, and improvement in the magneto-optical effect will be attained in connection with it and the amount of noble metals will fall, film cost falls. In addition, although based also on thickness, since it will be hard coming to attain perpendicular magnetization if the ratio of a magnetic metal becomes high not much, it is desirable [tM/tN] that it is three or less.

[Procedure amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0010

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0010] Moreover, the 3rd invention is the condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out by turns.

(M/N)n

Noble metals express the magnetic substance and N, n is expressed with the number of laminatings, and M is a thickness ratio per layer.

(tM/tN)

tM is the thickness of a magnetic layer.

tN is the thickness of a noble-metals layer.

When come out and expressed, they are $2 \leq tM \leq 16$ (angstrom), $2 \leq tN \leq 16$ (angstrom), and (M/N) n. They are the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by thickness satisfying less than 50A conditions. Although it is the thickness tM of one layer of magnetic metals, when not much thick, since achievement of perpendicular magnetization is difficult, 16A or less is desirable. Moreover, it is better for there to be 2A also at the lowest, in order not to show good magnetism, if too not much thin. Furthermore, it is desirable that it is $3 \leq tM \leq 15$ (angstrom).

[Procedure amendment 5]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0011

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0011] Moreover, although it is the thickness tN of one layer of noble metals, it is better for achievement of perpendicular magnetization to be difficult if too not much thin, and for there to be 2A also at the lowest. Moreover, extent which does not alienate magnetic coupling between magnetic metal layers of the thickness of the noble-metals layer pinched between magnetic metal layers at the time of a laminating, i.e., 16A or less extent, is desirable. Furthermore, it is desirable that it is $3 \leq tN \leq 15$ (angstrom).

[Procedure amendment 6]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0016

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0016] By the way, in order to make [many] the amount of magnetic metals conventionally, the means which make [many] the number of laminatings were taken, but since perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films would no longer be obtained if it is made [many / not much], there was a limitation. When the laminating of this perpendicular-magnetic-anisotropy-films unit could be carried out paying attention to the thing which were shown previously and which is acquired for perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films with the small number of laminatings like, without spoiling a perpendicular magnetization property, this invention persons thought that the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films containing more magnetic metals were obtained, and resulted in the 4th invention. That is, the 4th invention is the condition that the laminating of a magnetic layer and the noble-metals layer was carried out.

(M/N)n

M is n which has perpendicular magnetization when noble metals express the magnetic substance and N and n is expressed with the number of laminatings (M/N). They are the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films characterized by carrying out two or more layer laminating of the film through a non-magnetic layer. It is desirable that it is the same as that of invention of the above-mentioned 1st thru/or 3 about M and N. In the 2nd thru/or the 4th invention, although Co which is a magnetic metal as the magnetic substance M is typical, Fe, nickel, etc. are mentioned to others. Of course, these multicomputer systems are sufficient. Moreover, although Pt is typical as noble metals N, Pd, Ru, Au, Ag, etc. may be mentioned to others, and a multicomputer system is sufficient also as this.

[Procedure amendment 7]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0017

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0017] The non-magnetic layer L has the function to erase the magnetic interaction of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which have countered through this, and should just be non-magnetic material. For example, SiO₂, aluminum 2O₃, various glass, Pt, Pd, Au, Ag, aluminum, Cu, Mn, Cr, Si, etc. are mentioned. Thickness is 10A or more extent by which magnetic association is intercepted, and if the magneto-optical effect is taken into consideration, in order that it may make loss of light minimum, it is desirable that it is thin in the ability to do. Moreover, since it becomes impossible to deal with it as a magnetically united cascade screen when not much thick, about at most 100A is a limitation. They are 20A thru/or 100A preferably. Moreover, the noble-metals layer of the last of being a unit unit (M/N) is thickened, and this non-magnetic layer can also be used also [non-magnetic layer].

[Procedure amendment 8]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0020

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0020] In this 4th invention, if the holding power of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which carry out a laminating is changed, the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which have the multistage hysteresis loop can be obtained. By using the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films which have such a multistage hysteresis loop, record and over-writing record of a multiple value are attained. Moreover, in the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy films concerning this invention, a faraday's rotation angle is large and it is suitable to read magnetic recording by change of a faraday's rotation angle.

[Translation done.]